

the Brownsville specimens, except in slightly smaller size, absence of the two dark central vittæ of prothorax and the lateral vitta on each side represented by only a dark, short subbasal stripe, the median and lateral vittæ, however, are very faintly indicated at apex. In the Brownsville specimens a few of the dark punctures of the elytra are connected transversely and longitudinally but in the Arizona specimen all the punctures are clear. These differences may be more or less constant but more material of both is necessary to decide on the correct standing of this Arizona form.

(To be continued)

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### BOOK REVIEW

*Medical Entomology, A Survey of Insects and Allied Forms which Affect the Health of Man and Animals*, by William A. Riley and O. A. Johannsen. 476 pp. 8 vo. Cloth. Illus. N. Y. McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1932. \$4.50.

The present work is a review of the "Handbook of Medical Entomology" issued by the authors a decade and a half ago. In the former work the insects and allied forms were considered under the general headings of poisonous forms, parasitic species and species that serve to transmit and disseminate disease. Keys to the various forms of medical importance were grouped together at the end of the text. As the work of revision progressed it seemed more suitable to recast the material and to consider the various hominoxious forms in their systematic order. The text, therefore, has been entirely revised and is not only entirely new work but is presented under its new name. Particular attention has been devoted to pioneer work on the subject as well as to current literature. Extended as the bibliography is, it is hardly necessary to state that it cites only a small fraction of the voluminous literature on the subject. Something of the scope of the work may be gained by the names of its various subject subdivisions: Early suggestions regarding transmission of disease by insects; ways in which Arthropods may affect health of man and animals; crustacea of medical importance; venomous spiders, whip-scorpions and true scorpions; mites, chigger mites, itch mites, and others; Ixodoidea or ticks; Myriapoda or centipedes and millipedes; structure and development of insects; Anoplura or lice; bedbug, assassin bug, and other Hemiptera; Coleoptera; Lepidoptera; Diptera, Culicidæ or mosquitoes and disease; other

blood-sucking Diptera; botflies, house flies, stable flies, tsetse flies; myiasis or infestation of man and animals by Diptera; and Siphonoptera or fleas.

The present generation has witnessed a remarkable and practically world-wide change in the view-points of both scientists and laymen regarding the relation of insects and their allies to man. Until the beginning of the 20th Century they were considered merely as an annoyance or menace to man and his flocks or herds and to his crops. Now it is known that in another and much more insidious manner many of them may be enemies in that they maintain and disseminate some of the most important diseases of mankind. The recognition of this fact has completely revolutionized our methods of control of certain diseases of man and animals and has become an important weapon in the fight for the conservation of health. In view of the exceeding value of this work it is certain to attain a world-wide usefulness.—  
J. S. W.